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STUDIES OF PERUVIAN BIRDS. XVI¹

NOTES ON THE GENERA *GLYPHORHYNCHUS*, *SITTASOMUS*, *DECONYCHURA*, *MARGARORNIS*, *PREMNORNIS*, *PREMNOPLEX*, AND *SCLERURUS*

BY JOHN T. ZIMMER

Following my previous custom, the names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's 'Color Standards and Color Nomenclature.'

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus castelnaudi* Des Murs**

Glyphorhynchus Castelnaudi (LAFRESNAYE MS.) DES MURS in CASTELNAU, 1856, 'Expéd. Amer. Sud.,' pt. 7, I (3), livr. 18, Oiseaux, p. 47, Pl. xv, fig. 2—Santa Maria, Perú; Paris Mus.

Peruvian birds from various parts of the country, except the southeastern corner, are relatively uniform or at least without differences associated with their distribution. The general characteristics are a relatively deep cinnamomeous clay-colored throat with blackish specks at the laterodistal angles of the feathers (the tips of the feathers in the middle are somewhat dusky but not so prominently so); the breast is marked with moderately broad, whitish, sagittate shaft-spots, broadly margined with light ochraceous-brown; the lower under parts are paler with some grayish tinge usually present, and with narrow shaft-streaks of pale buff or whitish not always conspicuous but usually present and sometimes quite well marked; the pale band across the inner webs of most of the remiges is relatively light-colored but variable. The upper parts are rather rich rufous or brown, with the top of the head a little darker, though there is considerable variation in the exact tone. The ground color of the throat is also variable and sometimes is quite pale though always with a definite cinnamon-ochraceous tone and with the dusky specks as mentioned, at least on the lower portion. Birds from north of the Amazon, east to Pebas, are no different, though they do not reach the extreme of olivaceous tone exhibited by some (but not all) of the skins from south of that river. One example from Anayacu, between Pebas and Puerto Indiana, is rather darker on the throat than

¹Earlier papers in the present series comprise American Museum Novitates Nos. 500, 509, 523, 524, 538, 545, 558, 584, 646, 647, 668, 703, 728, 753, and 756.

the others and has the pectoral markings a little less prominent, but it is unusual. A Pebas bird, the most nearly topotypical example of *castelnaudi* at hand, agrees with the general series of north-Peruvian birds and helps to fix the allocation of the name.

A long series from the region of Mt. Duida, Venezuela, and the upper Rio Negro, Brazil, are somewhat different, though they are decidedly closer to *castelnaudi* than to *spirurus*. Their ventral coloration averages browner and less olivaceous, while the throat has a decidedly reddish tone that is more intense than that shown by any other subspecies, though the area is less marked with dusky than in any other form. The pectoral spots average smaller and have more of a buffy tinge, the band across the inner webs of the rectrices averages more deeply cinnamomeous, and the belly is less noticeably streaked. This form is so constant in its characters that it deserves recognition and will be found described below. It ranges from near the mouth of the Rio Negro on the right bank, northwestward to eastern Colombia, and shows its influence in north-eastern Ecuador. Skins from the lower Rio Negro are close to *castelnaudi*, but in the neighborhood of the Río Suno there is a definite tendency toward the new form, as will be discussed below.

Eastward along the south bank of the Amazon as far as the left bank of the Rio Madeira, there appears to be little distinction from *castelnaudi*. The Peruvian birds average somewhat larger, but the Peruvian series is larger and may show greater extremes; the measurements of the Brazilian birds are within the limits of the typical series.

Thus males from Perú measure as follows: wing, 68–79 mm. (av., 74.1); tail, 63–74 (av., 68.4); culmen from base, 11.75–15 (av., 13.5). Males from Teffé and Rosarinho measure: wing, 69.5–73 (av., 71.3); tail, 63–72.5 (av., 67.5); culmen from base, 12.5–14 (av., 13.1). Females from Perú: wing, 65–73 (av., 68.8); tail, 58–67.5 (av., 62.6); culmen from base, 12–14 (av., 12.9). Females from Teffé and Rosarinho: wing, 66–70 (av., 68); tail, 62; culmen from base, 12.6–13.5 (av., 12.9).

A single skin from Barão Melgaço, on the upper Gy-Paraná, flowing into the Madeira from the east, also is not greatly unlike the Peruvian birds, although the throat is of a more ochraceous, less cinnamomeous, hue. This is a little surprising, in view of the fact that two skins from the valley of the Rio Roosevelt, a little to the eastward, are of a different sort and agree better with skins from the region between the lower Madeira and the Tapajoz. These, in turn, can not be referred to *castelnaudi* nor to *cuneatus*, having distinctive characters which are

not of an intermediate nature and which, therefore, suggest the description of a second new form from this region.

The lower Amazonian examples of *cuneatus* do not seem to be exactly like a single Bahian bird before me which, in turn, is quite comparable to the two cotypes of Wied's "*ruficaudus*" that probably also came from Bahia. The Amazonian specimens have larger bills and more of a buffy tinge on the throat, though the upper surface is less warmly colored. I suspect that *cuneatus* (*sensu lato*) is worthy of more study.

In Perú, *castelnaudi* has been recorded previously from La Gloria, Chayavitas, Chamicuros, Santa Maria, and Shanusi, near Yurimaguas, and from some of the localities given below in the list of specimens examined.

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus albigularis* Chapman**

Glyphorhynchus cuneatus albigularis CHAPMAN, 1923 (August 28), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 86, p. 18—Mission San Antonio, Río Chimoré, Bolivia; ♂; American Mus. Nat. Hist.

The whitish chin and throat and narrow whitish spots on the breast, together with the generally dull coloration of upper and under parts, are sufficiently distinctive to mark this excellent form. The nearest taxonomic approach is found in the somewhat more warmly colored *cuneatus* of the Bahia-Pará region.

Peruvian records, not included in the material examined, are from Candamo, Yahuar Mayo, and Chaquimayo, all in the same general region of southeastern Perú.

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus rufigularis*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Mt. Duida (Campamento del Medio), Venezuela; altitude 350 feet. No. 274,154, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected January 20, 1929, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *G. s. castelnaudi* of northern Perú, but throat distinctly deeper rufous, less ochraceous; outer margins of remiges more rufescent in tone; general color of under parts browner, less tinged with olive; band across inner webs of remiges averaging darker ochraceous; size averaging smaller; bill averaging more slender.

Compared with *G. s. spirurus* of the Guianas, the new form lacks the grayish tint of the forehead and has the throat much less distinctly marked with dusky tips on the feathers, which average more deeply rufescent; dark margins of pectoral feathers less heavy; pale band across inner webs of remiges averaging darker.

RANGE.—Vicinity of Mt. Duida, Venezuela, ranging northeastward along the south bank of the Orinoco to the Río Caura, southeastward along the left bank of the Río Negro to Santa Isabel, Brazil, and on the right bank to near the mouth, westward to the eastern slopes of the eastern Andes in Colombia, and southwestward to portions of the upper Río Napo in Ecuador where it merges with *G. s. castelnaudi*.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Hind neck and mantle Argus Brown \times Brussels Brown; top of head somewhat duller and darker; anterior margin of forehead with shafts inconspicuously paler; rump and upper tail-coverts light Chestnut. Lores whitish with narrow dusky tips; a narrow buffy superciliary line present; auriculars brown with pale shafts; malar region brownish ochraceous, with shafts basally whitish; chin and throat somewhat more ruddy than clear Cinnamon-Rufous, with tips of feathers indistinctly dusky; breast dark Dresden Brown with sagittate shaft-spots of moderate width, pale buff; sides similar with reduced markings; flanks a little paler; belly pale Light Brownish Olive; under tail-coverts tinged with dark Sanford's Brown. Outer surface of primaries and secondaries near the color of the back; tertials light Chestnut; upper wing-coverts like the back; concealed portions of remiges sooty with a broad band (across the middle of the secondaries and all but the outer three primaries) light Cinnamon, formed by a triangular or quadrate spot on the inner webs of the respective quills, reaching the shaft only on the inner secondaries; a small stripe of similar color along the distal portion of the inner webs of the inner primaries and outer secondaries; under wing-coverts white with an ochraceous tinge at the tips, except for a dark brown area along the carpal margin, similarly tinged with ochre at the tips; axillars white with broad olive-brown tips. Tail light Chestnut. Maxilla (in dried skin) blackish; mandible dark horn-color; feet dark brown. Wing, 72 mm.; tail, 64; exposed culmen, 11; culmen from base, 13.75; tarsus, 16.5.

REMARKS.—Female similar but averaging smaller. Measurements of forty males show the wing, 68–74 mm. (av., 71.2); tail, 58.5–69 (av., 64.4); culmen from base (twenty males), 12–14.75 (av., 13). Twenty females measure: wing, 61–70 (av., 65.8); tail, 51.5–68.5 (av., 59.1); culmen from base (ten females), 12.75–13.75 (av., 13).

These measurements for both sexes average smaller than those of *castelnaudi* and particularly smaller than Peruvian examples of the latter form. Males from western Brazil, south of the Amazon, are about equal in size to the series of *ruficularis*, though the few females available from that region are larger than the average of the same sex of *ruficularis*. The measurements of *castelnaudi* are given in the discussion of that form.

The rufous throat of the present form is a character best appreciated in an examination of series rather than of single birds, as is the browner coloration of the lower under parts. Single specimens may prove to be puzzling, since the palest extremes of *ruficularis* (or specimens in which the color of the throat has been diluted by stretching the skin of the region) may approach the darkest examples of *castelnaudi*, but these cases are uncommon. Most examples may be separated quite easily.

Skins from the Amazonian slopes of the eastern Andes of Colombia have the throat at the maximum of deep reddish coloration, though this area is inclined to be a little more decidedly marked with dusky speckling at the tips of the feathers. Also the pale spots on the breast average a

little larger. This tendency (aside from the deep coloration) is, apparently, in the direction of *sublestus*, which occupies the interior valleys and western coast of Colombia. One male from La Morelia, in fact, is especially suggestive of *sublestus*, though the throat is more deeply colored than in that form. A female from La Morelia is less like *sublestus*.

Incidentally, four specimens from Nicaragua show the transition between *sublestus* and *pectoralis*, though the number of specimens is not great enough to warrant their precise allocation nor the definitions of ranges in that country.

Specimens from the upper regions of the Río Napo in Ecuador are the most difficult to place. A few examples from the lower Napo are quite comparable to Peruvian birds and three skins from below San José are likewise closest to that form. One male from the lower Río Suno may be matched in the Peruvian series, but two females from the same given locality (though collected on different dates) and three males and two females from the upper Suno, above Avila, are all decidedly closer to *rufigularis*, though they are not quite typical. A male and a female from the lower slopes of Mt. Sumaco, nearby, show some inclination toward *sublestus* of the western slopes of the Andes, though they are far from typical of that subspecies. Evidently the three forms have their ranges meeting in this general region and the proper delimitation of each must await good series from many different localities thereabouts.

***Glyphorhynchus spirurus inornatus*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Lago Andirá, Villa Bella Imperatriz, south bank of the Rio Amazonas, Brazil. No. 278,030, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected September 15, 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *G. s. castelnaudi* of northern Perú, but pale markings on breast confined to the upper portion where they are much reduced in size and somewhat more deeply buff; feathers of chin and throat more broadly and evenly margined terminally, and with these margins browner, less blackish; general color of under parts browner, less olive. The brownish ventral color is matched by some *rufigularis* which has deeper rufous, less margined throat-feathers and broader pectoral markings, and also has paler wings and tail; *spirurus* has a paler general color, a much more broadly spotted breast with darker margins, more dusky margins on the throat, a grayish forehead, and broader superciliaries; *cuneatus* has a paler throat, a lighter back, broader pectoral spots, and broader superciliaries; *albigularis* has a much whiter throat, whiter pectoral markings, and a much paler general color; *pectoralis* and *sublestus* have much coarser markings.

RANGE.—South bank of lower Amazon from the left bank of the Tapajoz to the right bank of the Madeira, extending up the latter and its lower tributaries to include the Rio Roosevelt.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Mantle Amber Brown × Argus Brown; top of head darker; rump and upper tail-coverts light Chestnut; lores with pale buffy centers and

dusky tips; a narrow superciliary line of deep buff from lores to sides of occiput; auriculars dusky brown with buffy shafts on lower portion; malar region spotted in appearance, with dark brown margins and small shaft-spots of buff; chin and throat Clay Color with relatively broad even margins of the color of the breast; breast warm Dresden Brown, unmarked on lower portion and on sides but with upper portion varied by relatively small, sagittate shaft-spots of light buff; flanks a little lighter than sides; belly still paler, unmarked; under tail-coverts tinged with deep Cinnamon, at least distally, and with pale shafts. Wings externally near Auburn; concealed portions sooty with a light Cinnamon-Buff band formed by a triangular or quadrate patch on the inner margins of the inner webs of all the primaries except the outer three and on all the secondaries, evanescent on the inner ones; upper wing-coverts Auburn \times Argus Brown; under wing-coverts and axillars white but with a brownish area along the carpal margin. Tail, Bay; maxilla blackish (in dried skin); mandible pale grayish horn-color; feet dull blackish. Wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 65; exposed culmen, 11.5; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 16.

REMARKS.—Females similar to the males; no difference in size between the sexes demonstrable at present. The males of the series at hand measure: wing, 66.5–72 mm. (av., 68.6); tail, 62–70 (av., 65.9); culmen from base, 12.75–14 (av., 13.2). The single topotypical female has the wing, 68.5 mm.; tail, 65; culmen from base, 14.

There is some variation in the coloration of the upper parts, as there is in the other members of the group. The type is one of the more richly colored examples in this respect. On the under side, however, there is little variation and the broad, evenly colored, relatively light-hued, terminal margins of the ochraceous throat-feathers, the unstreaked brownish belly, and the but moderately spotted chest are features not found, at least in combination, in other forms of the species.

A male from "Camp 8," Rio Roosevelt, and a female from Morinha Lyra are closer to *inornatus* than to other forms and are best referred to it for the present. A third female from Barão Melgaço, on the Gy-Paraná, is quite distinct. It has been discussed in more detail under *castelnaudi*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

G. s. spirurus.—FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne, 1 (?); Ipousin, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. DUTCH GUIANA: Paramaribo, 1 ♂. BRITISH GUIANA: Kamakusa, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ (?); Tumatumari, 3 ♂, 1 ♂ (?), 7 ♀; Minnehaha Creek, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Potaro Landing, 7 ♂, 2 ♀; Tukeit, 1 ♂; (no locality), 1 (?). BRAZIL: Faro (San José), 4 ♂, 3 ♀; (Boca Rio Paratucú), 2 ♂; (Castanhal), 4 ♂; (Serra do Espelho), 1 ♀.

G. s. ruficularis.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Duida, Campamento del Medio, 3 ♂ (incl. type); Playa del Río Base, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Caño León, 4 ♂; Río Pescada, 1 ♂; Caño Seco, 3 ♂; Valle de los Monos, 2 ♀; Foothills Camp, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; (western) foot of Mt. Duida, 3 ♀; Esmeralda, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Río Cassiquiare, El Meray, 4 ♀; opposite El Meray, 8 ♂, 3 ♀; Solano, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Buena Vista, 1 ♀; Río Orinoco, mouth of Río Ocamo, 8 ♂, 7 ♀; opposite mouth of Río Ocamo, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Suapure, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;

Río Caura, La Unión, 3 ♂; Río Cunucunumá, Boca de Sina, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Río Uaupés, opposite Tahuapunto, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 1 (?); Florencia, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Villavicencio, 1 ♂; La Morelia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Río Uaupés, Tahuapunto, 8 ♂, 6 ♀; Ianarete, 1 ♂; Río Negro, Tatú, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; Santa Isabel, 1 ♂; Yucabi, 4 ♂; Tabocal, 1 ♂; Tinahy, 1 ♂; San Gabriel, 1 ♂; Mt. Curycuaryari (500-1800 ft.), 4 ♂, 5 ♀, 1 (?); Muirapinima, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; lower Río Suno, 2 ♀.

G. s. castelnaudi.—PERÚ: Pebas, 1 ♂; Anayacu, 1 ♂; Puerto Indiana, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Orosa, 5 ♂, 4 ♀; Sarayacu, 2 ♀; Lagarto, Río Ucayali, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; Santa Rosa, 5 ♂, 1 ♀; Puerto Bermúdez, 1 ♂¹, 3 ♀¹; Chanchamayo, 1 ♀¹; La Merced, 1 ♀; Tulumayo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, 1 ♀, 1 (?). ECUADOR: mouth of Lagarto Cocha, 1 ♂; mouth of Río Curaray, 3 ♂, lower Río Suno, 1 ♂; below San José, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Teffé, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Madeira, Rosarinho, 6 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 (?); Barão Melgaço, 1 ♀.

G. s. albigularis.—BOLIVIA: Mission San Antonio, 1 ♂ (type); mouth of Río San Antonio, 1 ♂; Tres Arroyos, 1 ♂. PERÚ: Río Tavera, 1 ♂; Río Inambari, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; La Pampa, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Astillero, 1 ♀.

G. s. inornatus.—BRAZIL: Río Madeira, Igarapé Auará, 1 ♂; Río Amazonas, Villa Bella Imperatriz (Lago Andirá), 5 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀; (Boca Río Andirá), 2 ♂; Río Tapajoz (left bank), Igarapé Brabo, 1 ♀; Río Roosevelt, "Camp 8" (6th of March Rapids), 1 ♂; Morinha Lyra, 1 ♀.

G. s. cuneatus.—BRAZIL: "Bahia," 1 (?); "Brasilia," 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (cotypes of "*ruficaudus*"); Utinga, near Pará, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Peixe Boi, 1 ♀; Río Tocantins, Mocajuba, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Baião, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); Río Xingú, Villarinho do Monte, 4 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Porto de Moz, 1 ♀; Río Tapajoz (right bank), Santarem, 2 (?); Caxiricatuba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tauarý, 2 ♂; Ilha de Coata, 1 ♀.

G. s. sublestus.—ECUADOR: Mindo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; La Chonta, 1 ♂; Gualea, 1 ♀; Río de Oro, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Manglar Alto, 1 ♀; lower Sumaco, 1 ♂², 1 ♀². COLOMBIA: Choco, 1 ♀; San José, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Noanamá, 1 ♂; Barbacoas, 3 ♂; Buenavista, Narino, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Alto Bonito, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Puerto Valdivia, 1 ♀; Gallera, 2 ♀; Cocal, 1 ♂; Río Salauqui, 1 ♀. PANAMÁ: Boca de Cupe, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; east slope of Mt. Tacarcuna, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); El Real, Río Tuyra, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; (Lion Hill), 1 ♂, 1 ♀. COSTA RICA: (no locality), 1 ♂; Reventazón, 1 ♀; Bonilla, 1 ♂; Río Matina, 2 ♂¹; Palmar, 1 (?).¹

G. s. pectoralis.—GUATEMALA: (no locality), 9 (?).¹; Los Amates, 1 ♂¹. MEXICO: Tolosa, 1 ♀.

G. s. pectoralis × *sublestus*.—NICARAGUA: Río Tuma, 1 ♀; Tuma, 1 ♀; Los Sabalos, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

***Sittasomus griseicapillus aequatorialis* Ridgway**

Sittasomus aequatorialis RIDGWAY, "1891" = 1892, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIV, p. 509—Guayaquil, Ecuador; U. S. Nat. Mus.

A small series of seven birds from the Pacific side of the Andes in northwestern Perú is easily identifiable as belonging to the west-Ecuadorian subspecies, hitherto recorded from Lechugal in the same region.

¹Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

²Not typical.

***Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus* Lafresnaye**

Sittasomus Amazonus LAFRESNAYE, 1850, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) II, p. 590—Upper Amazon, Castelnau Expedition = Peruvian Amazon; Paris Mus.

Sixteen birds from various localities in Perú, east of the western range, show no striking differences among themselves, though there is some variation of an individual nature. Thus, the light-colored band across the inner webs of the remiges is sometimes strongly ochraceous buff and sometimes nearly white, though the under wing-coverts and axillars are regularly whitish, without much buffy tinge. The lower mantle is warm brown, sometimes overlaid with an ashy grayish tone at the tips of the feathers, but the anterior portion of the mantle usually shows a more decided and darker gray or olive-gray hue like the hind neck and the top of the head.

Records from Perú assignable to *amazonus* are from Garita del Sol, San Emilio, Monterico, Amable Maria, Ropaybamba, Yurimaguas, Huambo, and upper Ucayali, in addition to Huachipa from which material has been examined.

East-Ecuadorian birds are comparable to the Peruvian series and show no appreciable differences. Skins from the left bank of the Rio Negro, Brazil, from near the mouth to the source, and also from the western side of the Cassiquiare, are hardly distinguishable from Peruvian birds. Possibly the top of the head averages a little grayer and less olive-tinged and the band across the remiges more decidedly whitish, but some examples are indistinguishable.

Similarly, skins from both banks of the lower Madeira, the left bank of the Tapajoz, the region of the Amazon between the Tapajoz and the Madeira, and the right bank of the Xingú are quite like Peruvian birds, without any decided ochraceous color on the axillars and under wing-coverts though with some variation in the color of the wing-band. Traces of buff on the coverts and axillars are developed in several skins from northern Matto Grosso, in a region approaching the range of *griseicapillus* which has a quite deeply colored wing-lining. On the other hand, skins from the right bank of the lower Tapajoz have decidedly ochraceous coloring beneath the wing and on the wing-band, agreeing closely with skins from Faro and from Mt. Roraima in this respect. So constant and noticeable is this difference north of the Amazon, that the form thus marked is worthy of recognition. Accordingly, it may be known as follows.

***Sittasomus griseicapillus axillaris*, new subspecies**

TYPE from São José, near Faro, Rio Jamundá, Brazil. No. 284,025, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected January 10, 1931, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. g. amazonus* of Perú, but axillars and under wing-coverts distinctly ochraceous instead of whitish; outer margins of outer remiges more rufescent; upper mantle more strongly rufescent; size slightly smaller.

RANGE.—North bank of the Amazon at Faro, ranging northward at least to the vicinity of Mt. Roraima and crossing the Amazon to the south bank in a limited area on the right bank of the Tapajoz.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head Dark Grayish Olive; mantle warm Brussels Brown, clearer on lower portion; rump and upper tail-coverts dark Sanford's Brown. Lores and sides of head a little paler and grayer than the crown; breast and sides lighter than Deep Grayish Olive; chin and throat still lighter; belly tinged with buff; flanks washed with brown at the tip; under tail-coverts bright Hazel. Primaries and secondaries largely blackish; a broad band of Pinkish Buff across the middle or sub-basal portion of the wing formed by a triangular or squarish patch on the inner webs of the quills from the fourth primary (from the outside) to the innermost secondary; outer margins of primaries Sayal Brown to Cinnamon-Rufous; tertials and outer margins of inner secondaries Ferruginous × Hazel; an ochraceous spot on the inner webs of the inner primaries near the tips, deepening in color and crossing the shafts on the secondaries to form a broad rufous terminal band; the blackish ground-color of the remiges reaches the outer margins on the inner primaries and outer secondaries, forming a blackish patch visible on the closed wing; axillaries and under wing-coverts largely Ochraceous-Buff; lesser upper wing-coverts like mantle; median and greater series fuscous, with outer margins like the back. Maxilla (in dried skin) brownish black; mandible pale; feet dull brownish. Wing, 85.5 mm.; tail, 79; exposed culmen, 13.5; culmen from base, 18; tarsus, 17.5.

REMARKS.—Females like the males but smaller. Wings, 70–78 mm.; tail, 68–79; culmen from base, 16.5–18; tarsus, 15.5–16.5. The males measure: wings, 76–87 mm.; tail, 73–82; culmen from base, 16.5–18.5; tarsus, 16–18.5.

The Faro and Roraima birds are quite uniform in the decided ochraceous color of the under wing-coverts, axillaries, and wing-bar. The bright color of the outer margins of the remiges is subject to little variation, though the dusky patch, visible on the closed wings of numerous skins, including the type, is sometimes withdrawn from the extreme margin which is then colored like the rest of the marginal area.

The birds from the right bank of the lower Tapajoz probably are referable to *axillaris*. The axillars, under wing-coverts, and wing-band are certainly more ochraceous than those of the birds from the east and west, though some of them are not so strongly marked as the Faro and Roraima birds. The other characters also show an approach toward *axillaris*. Apparently there is a contact between this area and the

range of *axillaris*, north of the Amazon, that is not existent at other places.

I have seen no skins from the Guianas nor from Manaos and did not note the characters of *axillaris* in a skin from the Rio Branco examined several years ago. Nevertheless, I would expect the range of *axillaris* to include these outlying regions. The record from Suapure, Río Caura, Venezuela, is of doubtful reference and must await examination of the specimens.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. g. aequatorialis.—ECUADOR: Guayaquil, 1 "♂" = ♀; Chongocito, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Alamor, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Pullango, 2 ♂; Guainche, 1 ♂; Chone, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Casanga, Almendral, 1 ♂; Santa Rosa, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cebollal, 2 ♂; Babahoyo, 1 "♂" = ♀. PERÚ: Palambla, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Paletillas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Milagros, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

S. g. amazonus.—PERÚ: Río Tavera, 1 ♀; mouth of Río Urubamba, 1 ♂; Lagarto, upper Ucayali, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Huachipa, 1 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹; Ucheco, 1 ♂; Río Seco, west of Moyobamba, 1 ♀; Jaen, 1 ♂; Perico, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Lomo Santo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 1 ♂; mouth of Río Curaray, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Zamora, 3 ♀. VENEZUELA: Río Huayná, junction with Río Cassiquiare, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. COLOMBIA: Río Uaupés, opposite Tahuapunto, 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Rio Negro, Mt. Curycuryari, 1 ♂; Yavanari, 1 ♂; Yucabi, 1 ♀; Igarapé Cacao Pereira, 1 ♂; Matto Grosso, Monte Cristo, 1 ♂; Vilhena, 1 ♂; Utiaity, 1 ♂; Rio Roosevelt, Infernas Rapids, 1 ♀; Rio Madeira, Rosarinho, 2 ♂; Borba, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Igarapé Auará, 2 ♂; Rio Amazonas, Villa Bella Imperatriz, 3 ♂; Rio Tapajoz (left bank), Boim, 1 ♂; Igarapé, Brabo, 4 ♂, 3 ♀; Igarapé Amorin, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Limoal, 1 ♂; Rio Xingú, Tapará, 6 ♂, 1 ♀.

S. g. axillaris.—BRAZIL: Faro, 1 ♂; Faro (Castanhal), 5 ♂, 1 ♀; (São José), 5 ♂ (incl. type), 1 ♀; (Boca Rio Paratucú), 1 ♂; (Serra do Espelho), 1 ♂; Rio Tapajoz (right bank), Aramanay, 1 ♂; Caxiricatuba, 2 ♂; Piquiatuba, 1 ♂; Tauarý, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. VENEZUELA: Mt. Roraima, Paulo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Arabupu, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

Deconychura longicauda connectens Zimmer

Deconychura longicauda connectens ZIMMER, 1929 (May 18), Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII (1), p. 8—Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, Perú; ♂; Field Mus. Nat. Hist.

A specimen from Pomará adds another locality to the known range of the form in Perú, and five examples from Mt. Duida, the Cassiquiare, and the right bank of the upper Rio Negro carry the range northeastward for a considerable distance.

These six birds agree fairly well among themselves, but two examples from eastern Ecuador, about which I have commented in an earlier paper (1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII (1), p. 10), are distinctly darker above and more olivaceous below, with the

¹Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

pectoral markings larger and the belly more distinctly marked with pale spots. In fact, as noted in my earlier paper, these birds are somewhat closer to *typica* of Costa Rica in general appearance, though a little larger. The pronounced streaking on the top of the head, however, is a point of resemblance to *connectens*, which is of similar size. In view of the intermediate character of these Ecuadorian birds, a larger series will be required to determine their correct assignment.

***Deconychura longicauda pallida* Zimmer**

Deconychura longicauda pallida ZIMMER, 1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII (1), p. 6—Hyutanahan, Rio Purús, Brazil; ♂; Carnegie Mus.

A female from Astillero, southeastern Perú, belongs to this relatively dull-colored form and constitutes the first record of it from Perú.

A small series of eight skins, from as many distinct localities in Brazil south of the Amazon, shows considerable variation in color, and no two of the skins are exactly alike. A male from the left bank of the Rio Madeira is rather richly colored and very close to *connectens*, though the brown margins of the pectoral spots are not quite so dark. A bird without given sex, from the upper Rio Roosevelt, is distinctly browner with a more deeply colored throat and may represent an unknown form. A male from the right bank of the lower Madeira is duller than the left-bank example, while a female from the left bank of the Tapajoz is intermediate between the other two. A male from Villa Bella Imperatriz, geographically between the Madeira and the Tapajoz, is darker and more olivaceous, and approaches a specimen of *longicauda* from Faro, north of the Amazon. The female from Astillero, Perú, is very like the bird from the right bank of the Madeira, though very slightly paler and duller. A male from Teffé is still paler, though of the same general style of coloration.

A male from the Rio Iri and a male from the right bank of the Xingú are whiter on the throat than any of the others mentioned; the Xingú bird, furthermore, has the pectoral spots decidedly broader, whereas the Iri skin has the under tail-coverts unusually strongly rufescent. Birds from the region between the right bank of the Tapajoz and the Pará district were noted in my earlier paper (*tom. cit.*, p. 8) as having whitish throats, but one of them was found to have the ventral markings unusually linear, just the opposite of the present Xingú example. A good series from this region is needed to determine the constancy of the whitish throat, though it appears to be of some stability.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED¹

D. l. longicauda.—BRAZIL: Faro, 1 ♂.

D. l. pallida.—BRAZIL: Rio Xingú, Porto de Moz, 1 ♂; Rio Iriri, Bocca de Curuá, 1 ♂; Rio Tapajoz (left bank), Igarapé Brabo, 1 ♀; Rio Amazonas, Villa Bella Imperatriz, 1 ♂; Rio Madeira (right bank), Igarapé Auará, 1 ♂; (left bank), Sto. Antonio de Guajará, 1 ♂; Teffé, 1 ♂; Rio Roosevelt, [6th of March Rapids]², 1 (?). PERÚ: Astillero, 1 ♀.

D. l. connectens.—PERÚ: Pomará, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Sabanilla, 1 ♂²; Cutucuo, 1 [♀]². BRAZIL: Rio Negro, Mt. Curycuryari, 1 ♂; Tatú, 1 ♀; Rio Uaupés, Tahuapunto, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA: Río Cassiquiare, Solano, 1 ♀; Río Huaynía, 1 ♀; Mt. Duida, Esmeralda, 1 ♀.

D. l. typica.—PANAMÁ: Almirante, 1 ♂; Río Calovévora, 1 ♀. COSTA RICA: El Pozo de Terraba, 1 ♂; Hacienda La Iberia, 1 ♂; Puerto Jimenez, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Volcan (de Aso), 1 ♂.

***Deconychura stictolaema secunda* Hellmayr**

Deconychura secunda HELLMAYR, 1904, Bull. Brit. Orn., Club, XIV, p. 51—Río Coca, upper Río Napo, eastern Ecuador; "♀" = ♂; Rothschild collection, American Mus. Nat. Hist.

I have not yet been able to examine the type of this form but a number of additional specimens from Perú and western Brazil confirm my earlier conclusions about the identity of this bird [1929, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII (1), p. 15]. In conformity with the distributional pattern of various other species of the Dendrocolaptidae, the Peruvian form ranges through eastern Ecuador to the upper Rio Negro, Brazil, and the region of Mt. Duida. One skin from Tabocal and one from Mt. Duida agree with the Peruvian birds in the relatively rufescent back, brownish head, deeply colored uropygium, wings, tail, and under tail-coverts. Four birds from Teffé, south of the Amazon, carry the range eastward beyond the Juruá. The variations in the series of eight birds now before me reduce the probability that the birds from the lower Purús belong to a distinct subspecies, as I once (*tom. cit.*, p. 17) suspected; they probably belong to the present form. Recorded in Perú only from Chamicuros and Puerto Bermúdez.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED³

D. s. stictolaema.—BRAZIL: Rio Madeira (right bank), Igarapé Auará, 1 ♀; Rio Amazonas, Villa Bella Imperatriz, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Rio Tocantins, 1 [♀].

D. s. clarior.—BRAZIL: Faro, 1 ♂.

D. s. secunda.—BRAZIL: Teffé, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Rio Negro, Tabocal, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA: Mt. Duida, Valle de los Monos, 1 ♀. PERÚ: Puerto Indiana, 1 ♂; Anayacu, 1 ♀; Pomará, 1 (? = ♂).

¹Excluding those listed in my review of the genus (*tom. cit.*, pp. 17, 18) and not since reexamined.

²Not typical.

³Excluding those listed in my review of the genus (*tom. cit.*, p. 18).

Margarornis squamigera squamigera (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

A(nabates) squamiger D'ORBIGNY AND LAFRESNAYE, 1838, Mag. Zool., VIII, Cl. II, p. 14—Ayupaya, rep. Bolivia—near Palca, Prov. Ayopaya, Bolivia); Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge.

The only record of the typical subspecies from Perú is that of a female from Limbani, in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Margarornis squamigera peruviana Cory

Margarornis perlata peruviana CORY, 1913, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., I, p. 291—Tambo Ventija, ten miles east of Molinopampa, Perú; ♂; Field Mus. Nat. Hist.

Examination of a fairly large series of Peruvian, Ecuadorian, and Colombian specimens confirms my belief in the validity of the central Peruvian subspecies although, it must be admitted, occasional specimens defy the rules and show considerable resemblance to *perlata*.

Taken as a series, the central Peruvian birds are decidedly more yellowish on throat, superciliary stripe, and the spots of the breast and lower under parts, and rarely does a specimen from the northern countries show a depth of color approaching the average of the central Peruvian examples; none of the latter is as whitish as the extremes of *perlata* although some specimens are like the more yellowish skins of that form. A specimen of this sort is a male from Cedrobamba, Urubamba Valley, which is less yellowish below and on the superciliary line than some extreme northern examples, but the bird is in molt and some of the new feathers are a little brighter in color. A female from the same locality is paler than normal, and not so deeply yellowish as typical *peruvianus*, but is brighter yellow than many Ecuadorian and Colombian specimens. Carriker has recorded two skins from Huacapistana and three from Auquimarca which are said to be similar to Ecuadorian and Colombian birds, but four specimens now before me from Maraynioc and Rumicruz, in the same general region, are brighter yellow than the brightest bird I have from the northern countries. The light-colored examples from central Perú must, therefore, represent the extreme of individual variation in a form which, obviously, is not perfectly constant.

One characteristic of a little diagnostic value may be mentioned. In *perlata*, the spots on the belly are inclined to be wider than in *peruviana* (the entire feather appears to be wider), and though some of the skins of *perlata* have these marks relatively narrow, none of eleven skins of *peruviana* examined in this particular reference has them so broad, except one immature specimen which, like the juvenals of *perlata*, has the ventral markings more coarsely developed than in the adults of the

respective form. The criterion is not safe for unrestricted usage but is helpful as an adjunct.

Records from Perú which belong to *peruviana* are from Cutervo, Tamiapampa, Atuén, Huacapistana, and Auquimarca, together with the localities from which material has been examined.

***Margarornis squamigera perlata* (Lesson)**

Sittasomus perlatus LESSON, 1844 (August 11), *Echo du Monde Savant*, XI, No. 12, p. 275—Colombia.

Two males and two females from El Tambo, above Palambla, Perú, are very decidedly referable to the Ecuadorian-Colombian form. One female from Palambla and a male from Taulis, both localities on the western side of the western Andes, are more yellowish, not so deeply tinted as normal central Peruvian birds but matched by the brightest examples from farther north. The abdominal spots are very broad in all of these, agreeing with many of the northern birds but exceeding any adults of *peruviana*. Obviously, *perlata* extends down the western side of the western Andes from its recorded range in the adjacent parts of Ecuador and Colombia, but is kept from connection with *peruviana* by the arid cañon of the Marañón.

There are no other Peruvian records.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

M. s. squamigera.—BOLIVIA: Incachaca, 3 ♀; Cocapata, 1 (?); Río Aceramarca, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. PERÚ: Limbani, 1 ♀¹.

M. s. peruviana.—PERÚ: Tambo Ventija, 3 ♂¹ (incl. type), 4 ♀; La Lejia, north of Chachapoyas, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; mountains near Panao, 3 ♂¹, 3 ♀¹; Rumicruz, Junín, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Maraynioc, 2 ♂, 1 (?)²; Cedrobamba, 1 ♂, 1 ♂², 1 ♀; Torontoy, 1 ♀².

M. s. perlata.—PERÚ: El Tambo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Taulis, 1 ♂; Palambla, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: near Quito, 1 (?); Macas region, 1 (?), Oyacachi, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; upper Sumaco, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; above Baeza, 1 ♂; Baeza, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Asilan, Río Upano, 1 (?); Taraguacocha, 1 ♂, 1 (?); El Chiral, 1 ♂; Salvias, 1 ♂; above Papallacta, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA: Almaguer, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹, 1 ♂²; Cerro Munchique, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 (?), 1 ♀²; Valle de los Pappas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ♂², 1 ♀²; Laguneta, 4 ♂; Santa Isabel, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 ♂²; El Piñon, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 2 ♂¹, 1 ♀¹, 1 ♀². VENEZUELA: Nevados, 1 ♀; Conejos, 1 ♂; Valle, 1 ♂; Sinor, 1 ♂; Culata, 1 ♂², 1 ♀².

***Premnornis guttuligera* (Sclater)**

Thriphophaga guttuligera SCLATER, 1864, P. Z. S. London, p. 167—in *Nova Granada interiore* = Bogotá, Colombia; British Mus.

Margarornis guttata LAWRENCE, "1865 (May)" = 1867, *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y.*, VIII, p. 128—Quito, Ecuador.

¹Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

²Specimens in U. S. National Museum, Washington.

Hitherto recorded from Perú only from the Urubamba Valley. Several additional skins from other localities are now at hand and show a probable line of connection along the Central Andes, broken by the cañon of the Marañón, without the differentiation of any subspecies.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. guttuligera.—COLOMBIA: Anolaima, 1 ♂; Aguadita, 1 ♂; Subia, 1 ♂; San Antonio, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; La Palma, 1 ♂; Bogotá region (Choachi, Cunday, El Badio), 3 (?). ECUADOR: Quito, 1 (?) (type of *guttata*); lower Sumaco, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Baeza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; below Baeza, 1 ♀; Sabanilla, 1 (?). PERÚ: Chaupe, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; La Lejia, 1 ♂; Chelpes, 1 ♀; Idma, 1 ♂.

***Premnoplex brunnescens brunnescens* (Sclater)**

Margarornis brunnescens SCLATER, 1856, P. Z. S. London, XXV, p. 27, Pl. CVI—Bogotá; British Mus.

The typical subspecies is relatively variable and throughout its known range in Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Perú shows no localized differentiation. Some skins are quite richly colored and others are paler with a variable amount of light-colored shaft-streaks on the mantle, never very prominently developed. The paler skins are more inclined to show this obsolete streaking than the more richly colored examples. Some specimens, such as three from the Macas region of eastern Ecuador, are particularly deeply colored, but they are matched by other birds from Gallera, Colombia, and lower Sumaco, Ecuador, while still others from various localities show every degree of intergradation between these extremes and the pale opposites. Pale spots near the tips of the upper wing-coverts appear irregularly in examples of all degrees of coloration.

Except for the specimens listed below, the only Peruvian record is from Huambo.

***Premnoplex brunnescens stictonotus* (Berlepsch)**

Margarornis stictonota BERLEPSCH, 1901, Jour. für Orn., XLIX, p. 95—Chaco, Yungas of La Paz, Bolivia; ♂; Berlepsch Coll., Frankfort Mus.

A male from Santo Domingo and another of the same sex from below Limbani, southeastern Perú, add two localities to the meager Peruvian records of this form. Previously, four females from Huaynapata, noted by Berlepsch and Stolzmann, furnished the sole evidence of the occurrence in this country.

The two birds in hand agree in general respects with a male from Locotal and a female from Roquefalda, Bolivia, though there is much variation in the tone of coloration. The Roquefalda female is the deepest

hued. Apparently there exists the same degree of variation that occurs in *brunnescens*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

P. b. brunnescens.—COLOMBIA: east of Palmira, 2 ♂; San Antonio, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Gallera, 1 (?); Aguadita, 1 ♂; Salento, 1 (?); El Roble, 1 ♂; "Cauca," 1 (?); Cerro Munchique, 1 ♂; Salvias, 1 ♀; Cocal, 1 ♂¹, 1 (?); Bogotá, 1 ♂¹; La Florida, 1 ♂¹. ECUADOR: lower Sumaco, 7 ♂, 3 ♀; below San José, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Mindo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; below Mindo, 1 ♂; Zaruma, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); below Baeza, 1 ♀; Macas region, 1 ♂, 2 (?); Zamora, 1 ♂; El Chiral, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. PERÚ: La Lejia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Huachipa, 1 ♂¹; Vista Alegre, 1 ♂¹.

P. b. stictonotus.—BOLIVIA: Locotal, 1 ♂; Roquefalta, 1 ♀; Yungas of Cochabamba, 1 ♂². PERÚ: Santo Domingo, 1 ♂; below Limbani, 1 ♂.

Sclerurus albigularis zamorae Chapman

Sclerurus albigularis zamorae CHAPMAN, 1923 (August 28), Amer. Mus. Novitates, No. 86, p. 17—Zamora, eastern Ecuador; ♀; American Mus. Nat. Hist.

There appears to be no definite distinction between Peruvian and Ecuadorian examples of this subspecies, although a greater series may show some concentration of characters sufficient to warrant a separation.

Two birds from the Río Chinchipe are essentially like Zamora specimens, which are not, in themselves, perfectly uniform. A third Río Chinchipe example is rather darker, and a young bird from Chaupe is still darker with the throat more grayish than usual. These localities are not far distant from the Zamora region and the differences noted are evidently purely individual. A similar tendency toward darker coloration occurs in birds from farther south in Perú where, also, it is not constant, as I have noted in an earlier paper [1930, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., XVII (7), p. 349].

Tschudi's record from the forest of the "western regions" of Perú is puzzling, since the forests visited by Tschudi were those of the interior valleys to the eastward. Tschudi's (and, later, Taczanowski's) description of a bright rufous uropygium throws a little doubt on the belief that the specimen in question properly belongs to *zamorae*, though it has been assigned there by Hellmayr. The only *Sclerurus* otherwise known at present from near the region visited by Tschudi is *caudacutus brunneus*. This subspecies, discussed on another page, may have the rump as rufescent as it is in *albigularis zamorae*, though it is never very rufous in either. Taczanowski referred Tschudi's bird to "*caudacutus*," together with skins from Yurimaguas and Chayavitas (these have since been retained in *c. brunneus*), while he kept "*olivascens*" from Monterico apart

¹Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

²Specimens in Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

as a distinct species, though "*olivascens*" is a synonym of *brunneus*. With this confusion I am unwilling to extend the range of *zamorae* any farther southward than Huachipa, until specimens are available from some definite locality beyond this point.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. a. albigularis.—TRINIDAD: Princetown, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; heights of Aripo, 1 ♂. VENEZUELA: Cristóbal Colón, 5 ♂, 2 ♀. COLOMBIA: Buena Vista, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

S. a. canigularis.—COSTA RICA: Tenorio, 1 ♀.

S. a. propinquus.—COLOMBIA: Santa Marta, Valparaiso, 2 ♂, 2 (?); Las Nubes, 2 ♂, 2 (?).

S. a. zamorae.—ECUADOR: Zamora, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (incl. type); Guayaba, Río Zamora, 1 ♀. PERÚ: Huarandosa, Río Chinchipe, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Chaupe, 1 ♀; Huachipa, 3 ♂¹, 2 ♀¹.

Sclerurus mexicanus peruvianus Chubb

Sclerurus mexicanus peruvianus CHUBB, 1919, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club., XXXIX, p. 41—Yurimaguas, Perú; ♀; British Mus.

Twelve birds from Perú, eastern Ecuador, and Bolivia are in relatively close agreement with each other and apparently represent a single form for which the name *peruvianus* is available.

The general characteristics of this form consist of a rather dull coloration, with the rump hardly brighter than the back, and the upper tail-coverts rarely more than tinged with deep rufous. The under parts also are rather dull, with the rufous throat considerably lightened by the white bases of the feathers, while the breast is a little deeper rufous.

A single skin from Río de Oro, northwestern Ecuador, is probably typical of *obscurior*, being darker than any of the east-Ecuadorian or Peruvian skins but, like them, is without pronounced rufous on the uropygium. A female from El Chiral, southwestern Ecuador, is slightly paler though warmer than *peruvianus*, with the rump and upper tail-coverts definitely more strongly rufescent. A female from San Antonio, Colombia, is very similar. In all respects except the more rufous uropygium, these birds are closest to the Río de Oro specimen and doubtless should be referred to *obscurior*.

Birds from all other parts of Colombia are distinctly paler than *peruvianus*, though they have the uropygial area strongly rufous. The type of *andinus* is one of this sort and permits that name to be applied to this light-colored form. With the light tint of the back there is more of a rufous tone than in *peruvianus* and the throat appears to be clearer rufous, without so much white at the bases of the feathers.

¹Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History.

Griscom [1932, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge, LXVII (9), p. 346] has concluded that *anomalus* from Mt. Sapo, Panamá, is inseparable from *andinus*. With this conclusion I am quite in agreement although it leaves the arrangement of the Panamá forms in what is, at present, a confusing condition. The type and a male from Mt. Sapo, three males from Lion Hill, and a skin in poor condition from an indefinite locality in Darien, probably on the Río Tuyra (not far from Mt. Sapo), are all light-colored birds quite comparable to *andinus*. Griscom also has assigned examples from Permé, Obaldia, and Ranchon to this form.

On the other hand, two males and a female from Tacarcuna (4500–5200 feet), a female from Río Calovévora (1200 feet), and a pair from Chitrá (3500–4000 feet) are very dark in color, like the type of *pullus* from Boquete and a topotypical female. These localities are scattered and sometimes apparently separated by the places where *andinus* is found, but all of them are rather elevated, in distinction from the habitat of *andinus* which, at least in Panamá, reaches sea level. The only conclusion that appears to fit the situation is that *obscurior* is a mountain form, whereas *andinus*, living at relatively high elevations in Colombia, is restricted, in Panamá, to the lowlands. Very much more material of this rare species is needed to determine the full facts of its distribution.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. m. mexicanus.—MEXICO: Jalapa, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Potrero, 1 ♂¹; Hondinas, 1 ♂¹; near Vera Cruz, 1 ♀¹; Orizaba, 1 (?)².

S. m. pullus.—PANAMÁ: Boquete, 1 ♂² (type), 1 ♀²; Chitrá, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Calovévora, 1 ♀; Tacarcuna, 2 ♂, 1 ♀. COSTA RICA: Cariblanca de Sarapiquí, 1 ♂², 1 ♀².

S. m. andinus.—COLOMBIA: Buena Vista (above Villavicencio), 1 ♀ (?) (type), 1 ♀, 1 (?), 1 (?)²; Puerto Valdiva, 1 ♀; La Frijolera, 1 ♀. PANAMÁ: Mount Sapo, 1 ♀² (type of *anomalus*), 1 ♂; Lion Hill, 1 ♂, 2 ♂²; Darien (=probably Río Tuyra), 1 (?)².

S. m. obscurior.—COLOMBIA: San Antonio, 1 ♀. ECUADOR: Río de Oro, 1 ♂; El Chiral, 1 ♀.

S. m. peruvianus.—ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; lower Río Suno, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; below San José, 1 ♀; mouth of Río Curaray, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Zamora, 1 ♀. PERÚ: Huarandosa, 1 ♂; Santa Rosa, Río Ucayali, 1 ♀; Puerto Bermúdez, Río Pichis, 1 ♀³. BOLIVIA: mouth of Río San Antonio, 1 ♀.

S. m. macconnelli.—BRAZIL: Río Tapajoz, Limoal, 1 ♂; Tauary, 1 ♀; Caxiri-catuba, 2 ♀.

S. m. bahiae.—BRAZIL: "Bahia," 1 ♂.

¹Specimens in U. S. National Museum, Washington.

²Specimens in Mus. Comp. Zoöl., Cambridge.

³Specimens in Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

***Sclerurus caudacutus brunneus* Sclater**

Sclerurus brunneus SCLATER, 1857 (June), P. Z. S. London, XXV, p. 17—Bogotá; British Mus.

Sclerurus olivascens CABANIS, 1873, Jour. für Orn., XXI, p. 67—Monterico, Ayacucho, Perú; ♀; type formerly in Warsaw Mus., now lost.

The present form is extremely similar to *S. c. umbretta* of Bahia in most particulars, but there is a certain amount of difference which, I believe, justifies the continued recognition of *brunneus*. In *umbretta* the throat is pure white to the bases of the feathers but with narrow blackish tips, and this gular area is narrowed posteriorly, not spreading on to the malar region which is very contrastingly warm cinnamomeous brown. In *brunneus* the throat is duller, more soiled whitish with the bases of the lower feathers even more grayish or dull drab, restricting the whiter portion to the subterminal part of the webs; the tips are frequently more broadly dark than in *umbretta* but with a browner, less blackish hue, increasing the dullness of the general tone of this region, and in various examples the lower part of the malar region is involved in the whitish patch. The general plumage averages paler and more olive-tinted than in *umbretta*, though some examples are very similar. The malar region is correspondingly duller and the upper tail-coverts are usually a little brighter than the back. Young birds are less clearly distinguishable than adults, since the white or whitish gular area is not developed, but a young *umbretta* at hand has blackish tips on the throat, whereas a young *brunneus* has the tips brown like the breast.

Three Colombian males have longer tails than any Peruvian or Ecuadorian bird examined (63, 67, 65 mm., as against 60–61.5), but the same difference is not shown in the females and probably is not a constant factor. No constant differences in color are to be seen, though the darkest extremes are among the Ecuadorian specimens.

Cabanis's description of *olivascens* is brief, but agrees with *brunneus* except for the length of wing (94 mm.), which is larger than in any female at hand though smaller than in most *umbretta* (instead of larger, as stated). If the type of *olivascens* is a wrongly sexed male, the measurement is normal for *brunneus*.

Earlier Peruvian records include Yurimaguas, Chayavitas, Moyobamba, Iquitos, Monterico, and Marcapata.

The identity of *umbretta* is assured by five fresh specimens from Bahia, together with the type of *Sclerurus lawrencei* Ridgway and the male cotype of *Tinactor fuscus* Wied. The fresh specimens are so markedly different from a series of birds from the south bank of the

lower Amazon that it seems inadvisable to keep the latter in *umbretta* where birds from this region have hitherto been placed. The new form may be known as follows.

***Sclerurus caudacutus pallidus*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Villa Bella Imperatriz (Lago Andirá), Rio Amazonas (south bank), Brazil. No. 277,994, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected September 24, 1930, by the Olalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Somewhat similar to *S. c. umbretta* of Bahia, but decidedly paler in general coloration; breast and sides of head clay-colored instead of dark brown; upper tail-coverts but little more rufous than the back; belly moderately light brown.

RANGE.—Rio Tocantins (probably Pará district) west to the region between the Madeira and Tapajoz rivers, Brazil.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head near Antique Brown, the feathers with darker median portions; hind neck and forehead a little paler; back darker; upper tail-coverts tinged with Auburn. Lores buffy, whitish at base; superciliary region, auriculars, and malar region Clay-Color \times Buckthorn Brown, this color spreading across the chest, enclosing a white gular patch; throat-feathers with dusky, lunulate tips; lower breast and sides a little darker than the chest; belly Dresden Brown \times light Brussels Brown; flanks and under tail-coverts darker. Wings externally dark Prout's Brown; lesser upper wing-coverts like the back; remainder of upper coverts like the remiges; under wing-coverts dull buffy gray (Tilleul-Buff). Tail blackish with the outer margins basally Dresden Brown \times light Brussels Brown. Maxilla (in dried skin) black; mandible dull yellow, dusky toward tip; feet dull blackish. Wing, 93 mm.; tail, 65; exposed culmen, 19; culmen from base, 23; tarsus, 21.75.

REMARKS.—Females like the males but averaging slightly smaller.

The variations in this form appear to affect the dusky margins on the throat in noticeable degree. Some examples have these dark tips all but absent while others show heavy blackish lunules, in extreme cases involving the breast-feathers conspicuously and being visible even on the abdomen. Young birds are duller but of the same hues as the adults, though the throat is much less whitish. One example from Villa Braga, Rio Tapajoz, is somewhat more deeply colored than the rest, with a rufescent tone throughout, but the tones are clearer than in *umbretta*.

I have seen no examples from the immediate right bank of the Madeira nor from the vicinity of Pará, but there is little doubt that these regions belong in the range of *pallidus*.

A number of fresh skins from Bahia show that typical *umbretta* is a very dark form, decidedly more obscure than the lower Amazonian subspecies here described. The male cotype of *Tinactor fuscus* is a young bird and, though foxed, is of the same obscure tones, well shown by one of the fresh skins in the same stage of plumage. The type of *Sclerurus*

lawrencei is an adult, and though less foxed than the male cotype of *Tinactor fuscus*, is slightly discolored, resembling, to a certain extent only, the darkest examples of *pallidus*. Although the chest is faded it is far from the pale, ochraceous tone of fresh *pallidus* and the general coloration is dull. Since the type is a "Bahia" trade-skin, *lawrencei* undoubtedly is synonymous with *umbretta* and, in spite of its post-mortem discoloration, is more like fresh skins from Bahia than like lower Amazonian birds.

Two specimens of *caudacutus* from Faro are so different from French Guianan examples that they deserve separation also. They may be known as follows.

***Sclerurus caudacutus insignis*, new subspecies**

TYPE from Faro (Castanhal), Rio Jamundá, Brazil. No. 283,992, American Museum of Natural History. Adult male collected January 3, 1931, by the Ollalla brothers.

DIAGNOSIS.—Similar to *S. c. caudacutus* of French Guiana, but upper surface decidedly duller, less rufous, brown. Upper parts somewhat similar to *S. c. pallidus*, but throat with no pure white, only a restricted buffy white area centrally on upper portion and on chin, not sharply separated. Upper tail-coverts brighter rufous than in *pallidus*.

RANGE.—North bank of the lower Amazon, Brazil, in the vicinity of the Rio Jamundá.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPE.—Top of head Cinnamon-Brown with forehead brighter; back dull Prout's Brown, becoming more rufescent on rump; upper tail-coverts bright Auburn. Lores pale ochraceous; superciliary region a little paler than the crown; malar region deep Ochraceous-Tawny; auriculars somewhat darker; chin and a restricted area in middle of upper throat light ochraceous buff with narrow, hardly perceptible, dusky, terminal margins and buffy whitish bases; sides of throat, lower throat, and chest warm Sudan Brown with pale buffy shafts, passing into Brussels Brown on lower breast and warm Prout's Brown on the belly; sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts darker. Wings with exposed outer margins Prout's Brown tinged with Raw Umber; upper wing-coverts similar; under wing-coverts pale Wood Brown. Tail blackish, with outer margins of rectrices basally light fuscous. Bill (in dried skin) black with basal half of mandible dull yellowish. Feet blackish brown. Wing, 96 mm.; tail, 70; exposed culmen, 21; culmen from base, 25.5; tarsus, 21.5.

REMARKS.—The single female at hand is duller (less rufous) on the under parts than the male, thus approaching the tints of *pallidus*, though the throat is even less whitish than in the type. The back and head are a little paler and less warmly colored than in the male but the upper tail-coverts are decidedly brighter rufous, being light Chestnut.

The present form is thus quite intermediate between *pallidus* and *caudacutus* but is not referable to either. It is possible that British Guianan examples may be found to approach this form closer than true *caudacutus*. Dr. Hellmayr (1907, Novit. Zool., XIV, p. 56) has noted that

British Guianan specimens have the chin and upper throat pale tawny with scarcely any traces of the brown edges observed in a Cayenne skin. Three specimens from French Guiana before me have the tips of the gular feathers no more brownish than in the two *insignis*, but all three Guianan birds agree in the much stronger rufescence of both upper and under parts except for the upper tail-coverts.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED

S. c. caudacutus.—FRENCH GUIANA: Tamanoir, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; "Cayenne," 1 (?).

S. c. insignis.—BRAZIL: Faro (Castanhal), 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀.

S. c. pallidus.—BRAZIL: Villa Bella Imperatriz (Lago Andirá), 3 ♂ (incl. type), 2 ♀; (Serra de Parintins), 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Rio Tapajoz, Igarapé Brabo, 1 ♀; Limoal, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Villa Braga, 1 ♀; Rio Tocantins, Baião, 1 ♀; Pedral, 5 ♂, 2 ♀.

S. c. umbretta.—BRAZIL: "Brasilia" (= Bahia), 1 ♂ (cotype of *Tinactor fuscus*); "Bahia," 1 ♀ (type of *S. lawrencei*); Cajazeiras, 1 ♂, 4 ♀.

S. c. brunneus.—COLOMBIA: Florencia, 1 ♂; La Morelia, 2 ♂, 2 ♀. ECUADOR: Río Suno, above Avila, 2 ♂, 2 ♀; lower Río Suno, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; below San José, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; mouth of Río Curaray, 1 ♂, 2 ♀. PERÚ: Pomará, 1 ♂; Orosa, 1 ♀; Santa Rosa, upper Ucayali, 2 ♀; mouth of Río Urubamba, 1 ♀.